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Hongkong, 26th May, 1904. [133]

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Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [122]

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1374]

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903. [a38]

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [24a]
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[a1901]
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [a35]

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [10]

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Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1082]

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

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to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
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WM. FARMER,
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MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Hongshan*), daily to and
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Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
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[224] **THE MANAGER**

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LIMITED

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Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. H.K. 101.

P.O. Box, 38, Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 4th June, at 42, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, the wife of E. von Hirsch, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, O.L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 10TH JUNE, 1904.

THE Shanghai branch of the China Association takes itself very seriously, and rightly so. As most men thus regard the affairs in which they interest themselves; and as it has never been demonstrated that the cynics of the study chair, the philosophers of the Superior Pessimism, manage to get any "forrader" than most men, the fact need not be accounted to the Shanghai members for unvision. None the less, the suggestion may be made, and that without offence, that perhaps they have been recently regarding their doings, or failures at doing, with an exaggerated respect. At their last meeting, it appears, there was talk of a crisis: wild talk of a crisis in the matter of British interests in China, and less startling references to a supposed crisis in the history of the local organisation. The Committee had threatened to resign, because attempts to amalgamate with the China League had not been welcomed with the fervour expected of the sister society. Through most of the speeches ran a note of complaint, that the Foreign Office at home would not sufficiently hearken to the well-informed counsel of the Association. Their communications were being "pigeon-holed," a method of treatment regarded by some of these earnest local patriots as hardly less than insulting to themselves. They were quite convinced, naturally, that none at home could understand the conditions or the needs so well as they in China. The apparent futility of all their efforts to further British interests, the lack of appreciation on the part of a seemingly

unsympathetic Government, had so given them pause that with becoming gravity they were now considering the momentous question: "Shall we give it up and leave the Empire to its fate?" Fortunately, wiser thoughts emerged and floated finally on what had seemed a sea of despair. A committee was appointed to struggle on doing the best it could. For this sensible decision, the Association deserves congratulation.

Lightly, almost frivolously, as we have just esteemed this crisis of theirs, there is absolutely no hostility of intention. Things accomplished by them may well inspire gratitude; and yet no poignant anguish be experienced because they cannot achieve all they would. No doubt it is disappointing to well-meaning volunteers of assistance and advice, when such assistance is not hailed with enthusiasm, or such advice not promptly and implicitly acted upon; but that is not sufficient foundation for the tone of hopeless distrust of the Government which characterised some of the speeches given. It that was as much of the element of bathos as there was in the announcement of a member that the Empress Dowager of China had ordered the extermination of all the "foreign devils," and that her Viceroys were even now but waiting a favourable opportunity to execute to due her orders and the subjects thereof. To do the majority justice, this argument in favour of the Association's striving to be up and doing something, no matter what, was not received with much *empressment*. The nominal if not the principal, object of the Association is the education of public opinion, much as the case is with the Navy League; and it seems a little inconsistent, therefore, to hold (as in this instance) its meetings *in camera*. It is not to be supposed that our Governmental leaders at home would have proved unduly susceptible to the criticisms made upon their methods; still less that they might, as this committee did, have talked, in consequence, of resignation. The fact is that the British Government has a happy knack of continuing the national undertakings even when some of its constituents are prone to despair. If Associations waver and relinquish the plough-handles at times, its Consuls and its Ministers persevere, and it is to be presumed it manages to absorb some little information of what is really going on, even so far away as China. Great Britain may not be so supreme in North China, the sphere of her influence not so great or so sharply defined, as the members of the China Association would like to see it; that misguided aliens should persist in considering Shanghai an international port may be displeasing; still, the task of *Romulus* and *Remus* was not accomplished in a single day. Let our northern neighbours take heart, and be of good courage. We have a sneaking suspicion that the affairs of the Empire, like those of this Association which has them so much at heart, may not be in such desperate straits after all.

After all, it is not so much a matter of indifference as the matter of a definition of "British interests" in China. It has always been patent, *valgré* the saying that trade follows the flag, that statesmen and traders define British interests from differing points of view. Just now British patriots in India are vehemently upbraiding the Home Government for a certain "tuppence on tea." Both ends of the wire are intent on British interests, but from what various viewpoints! Similar divergences of opinion are possible as between the Foreign Office and the China Association.

The number of plague cases notified in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday was 11, all Chinese, and every case was fatal.

Sir Robert Hart's house at Peking was broken into on the 23rd ult. The burglars stole a small box containing over 850, together with a press copybook containing valuable records. Up to the time of the mail leaving for the South no arrest had been made.

The circulation of silver in Formosa, is to be officially prohibited. The silver notes now in circulation will be replaced by gold notes, but silver will still be accepted in payment of taxes for the time being. The intended currency reform at this juncture is generally considered timely. It will not materially affect foreign trade in Formosa.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yochow in his report on the trade of the port says it is to be regretted that no European Community is likely to enjoy the pure air and open plain of Yochow, doubtless the healthiest town in the Yangtze Valley.

An interesting ceremony took place last week at the offices of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., the occasion being the presentation by a few old Shanghai friends of a handsome silver salver to Mr. Henry Symons, on the eve of his departure for home, as a token of their esteem and respect for him.

On the 28th inst. the Chinese community of Peking held a meeting at the Chinese Town Hall to consider certain proposals for general reform. It was decided to have a meeting at the Town Hall once a month and to adopt some uniform religion such as Confucianism. This was agreed to after a lengthy discussion, and about 150 names of those willing to attend were handed in.

Now that we have another theatrical company with us, the need for fans in the Theatre Royal is more pronounced than ever. It is a wonder that electric fans were not installed at the time the theatre was renovated recently. The Theatre Royal in Calcutta is fitted with these comforts and they do not interfere in any way with the view of the stage, as will be seen from a photograph of the proscenium exhibited at the Robinson Piano Co.'s store.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the trial at Canton of Abdul Tehalik, an Indian who is accused of the murder of another Indian named Mohammed Gamel at Shatanok, in Chinese territory. As the Chief Justice, Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, only arrived from Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, the trial has been postponed till next Tuesday. Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. F. Ellis, Shanghai, will appear for the defence.

Part IV. of the Diary of the Russo-Japanese War, which is being issued from the *Kobe Chronicle* office, has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Brewer & Co., the local agents. The full-page illustrations in this number include one of Marquis Ito and his suite, which formed the Special Mission to the Korean Court; another is the first group of war correspondents allowed to proceed to the front; and there are many other illustrations of interest, including a *fac-simile* of the war note (value ten sen) issued by the Japanese Government for the use of the troops in Corea.

By kind permission of the Commander of Police, the String Band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 11th June, and will play at the hotel every Saturday during the summer:—
March..... "The Summer Girl" Victor Merceron
Overture..... "Jolly Stud" J. S. Milton
Waltzes..... "Edora" P. Rudolfs
Selection..... "The Merry Widow" J. Strauss
The "Lost Chord"..... W. S. Milton
Intermezzo..... "The Merry Widow" J. Strauss
Gavotte..... "The Merry Widow" J. Strauss
Gavotte..... "The Merry Widow" J. Strauss

During the Japan-China War the output of coal in Japan was greatly decreased on account of a large number of miners being engaged as military coolies, but the present war with Russia has not affected the output in the least degree, says the *Nagasaki Press*. The quantity of coal produced from the mines in the Chikuhō district, Kyushu, in the month of April was estimated at 590,113 tons, showing an increase of 322 tons and 1,300 tons respectively over the returns for March last and the month of April of last year. The aggregate output of the Chikuhō collieries from January to April last was 1,712,022 tons, against 1,522,196 tons for the first four months of 1903.

One of the sentiments most applauded at the discussion opened at the Constitutional Club, in London, recently, by the Baron Suematsu, until recently a member of the Mikado's Cabinet, was that expressed by the Military Attaché of the United States. In the course of some reminiscences of the China-Japanese War he described, says the *Globe*, the extraordinary effect produced upon the few foreigners present when the Japanese officers assembled to celebrate their victories, and after the playing of the Japanese Anthem, saluted with marked and intentional respect, the strains of "God Save the Queen," which followed. "I received," said the United States Attaché "that Anthem with the respect due to the Flag of my country or to the religion of my mother."

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Iremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner to-night (weather permitting):—
March..... "The Washington Post"
Overture..... "Des Knegs Lieutenants" Emil Titi
Selection..... "Flower Song" Leslie Stuart
Serenade..... "Love in Idleness" Macbeth
Set made..... "The Belle of New York" Kecker
Waltz..... "Blue" The Original Napolitains
Tarentelle..... "The Original Napolitains" Julian
God Save the King.

Menu.
Hors d'Œuvre.
Scotch Eggs.
Soup.
Turtle.
Pike.
Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce.
ENTREES.
Roast Pigeon.
Stewed Sweet Bread and Mushrooms.
Pate-de-foie-gras au Aspic.
JOINTS.
Roast Sirloin of Beef.
Roast Yorkshire Ham.
CURET.
Shrimps.
SALAD.
Scotch.
VEGETABLES.
Boiled Potatoes.
Green Peas.
Potato Croquette.
Stewed Melons.
SWEETS.
Plum Pudding.
Mango Ice Cream.
Finger Cake.
Fruits in Season.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

SALE OF A GERMAN LINER TO JAPAN.

LONDON, 7th June.
The S.S. *Hochheim*, of the Hansa line, Bremen, has been purchased by the Japanese Government.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. "PLEIADES."

LONDON, 7th June.
The *Pleides* from Yokohama has arrived at Vancouver having been towed 800 miles after losing her propeller.

[N.C. DAILY NEWS SERVICE.]

TIBET.

LONDON, 31st May.
The *Standard* says that the determination and resource shown by the Tibetans in the Palla affair give an impression that the now inevitable advance on Lhasa may be a more serious military task than it was expected to be.

It would be rash to begin a decisive movement until a force is collected which will render success certain.
The *Daily Telegraph* says we shall go to Lhasa despite the fighting piety of the Lamaseries; but the problem of organisation will be quite worthy of a little of Lord Kitchener's personal attention.

THE STANLEY OPERA CO. AT THE THEATRE.

Miss Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last evening with *Dorothy*, a comic opera in three acts. The Company in the performance of this delightful and ever-popular comedy of old English life made an excellent impression, and deserved a full house. The singing was a great improvement on what we have been lately accustomed to at the theatre; indeed last night's performance revealed some really good voices. The solos "Queen of my Heart" and "Be Wise in Time" were specially appreciated, while the choros showed careful training and the concerted pieces were well rendered. If the Company maintain the same level of excellence in the other pieces they are announced to play they deserve larger houses than they unhappily had last night.
To-night the company play *Harbour Lights*.

"HOIHAO" TO BE SALVED.

We understand that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. intend to undertake the salvage of the French steamer *Hoiha*. Mr. J. Ross, engineer, will probably go down to Hainan in charge of the necessary appliances and workmen by the s.s. *Hanoi*. About three weeks ago the *Hoiha* went badly ashore on the bank at Hainan Head. Some days later the wind shifted and at high tide the vessel floated off her bed of hard sand and went on the rocks. She is an old steamer of 500 tons, and had been plying on the Haiphong-Pekoi-Hoiha-Hongkong run. She was built by Messrs. Hall, Russell & Co. of Aberdeen, in 1880, being now registered under the name of *Marty* and D'Abade.

A HONGKONG RESIDENT SHIPWRECKED.

Mr. David Benjamin, ex-manager of Mr. N. Lazarus's optical establishment of Queen's Road, Hongkong, writes from Lisbon, saying that he was shipwrecked while on a voyage from Egypt to America by the German East Africa s.s. *Kurfurst*. When four days out from Naples, at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th ult., the steamer struck a rock in a fog off Cape Sagred, situated about 100 miles from Lisbon. There were 100 passengers on board, all of whom were saved and brought to Lisbon on a small tug. Had there been a high sea, however, things would have been different. Mr. Benjamin was accompanied by his mother.

The *Kurfurst*, a vessel of 3,700 tons, has become a total wreck.

THE Y.M.C.A. NEW ROOMS.

To-night the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association will be formally opened, and speeches will be made by H.E. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Gershom Stewart and Rev. W. J. Southam, general secretary. The new premises are handsome and well fitted, occupying the whole top flat of Alexandra Buildings. There are 28 bedrooms, a spacious dining-room, a billiard-room, smoking-room, writing-room, a well-stocked reading-room, drawing-rooms and class-rooms, while the hall into which one steps on leaving the lift is fitted up comfortably as a lounge-room. The fittings throughout the premises are excellent in every respect. It is expected that the whole place will be in full occupation by the 1st of July. Educational classes will be started when once the "hot weather" is at an end. It is interesting to note that success has attended the Chinese class which has been conducted during the past three months by Rev. W. Bridge, who taught the class, not in the ordinary individual style generally employed in teaching Chinese, but on the lines used in European schools. Chinese will be among the subjects when the classes re-start.

THE WAR

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MURDER OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

TRIESTE, 9th June.
The American Consul at Newchwang has held an investigation into the death of Mr. Lewis Etzel, the war correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*. The evidence revealed that Mr. Etzel was brutally murdered by Chinese soldiers while sailing on the river.

Mr. Ernest Brindle, war correspondent of the *London Daily Express*, was in the same boat, but managed to escape.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MOBILISING RUSSIA'S FIRST ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, 7th June.
The Tsar has ordered the mobilisation of the first Army Corps, which includes the St. Petersburg district.

General Kuropatkin reports a five hours' fight on the 3rd instant at Khotinapulse, 18 miles West of Fenghuangcheng. The Japanese attempting to advance from a fortified position were driven back by Cossacks, assisted by field guns. Sixteen Cossacks were wounded.

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, 7th June.
Naval experts are convinced that the Baltic fleet, whose date of departure is constantly deferred, will never reach the Pacific, even if it starts.

[RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

ANOTHER VERSION.

MOUKDEN, 3rd June.
Our cavalry had on the 30th May an engagement near Wu-fang-kou with a Japanese detachment consisting of two or three battalions and two squadrons of cavalry. One Japanese squadron was nearly annihilated by one of our squadrons of Siberian Cossacks, with whom they had a hand-to-hand fight, while another Japanese squadron suffered very great losses from our dismounted men. Our losses are insignificant.

[FROM THE "SIN WAN PAO."]

GUARDING STORES.

CHINCHOW, 3rd June.
A suitable place in Kaiyuen has been chosen for the accumulation of the military provisions recently removed from Liaoyang, which are being guarded by over 3,000 Russians, comprising infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Chinese labourers are being employed in works connected with the laying of mines; in Hsintaitze, Hsuehchitz, and Wenchien forts have been erected with guards.

THE REAL OBJECT.

CHINCHOW, 3rd June.
According to information from an English war correspondent here the real object of the Huangtzes (mounted bandits), who left Newchwang for Seitzai some time ago, is not to destroy that section of the Russian railway there, but to plunder the Russian provisions and munitions of war which, as they hear, had just been removed from Kuiping to Tangkangtzee en route for Liaoyang.

RUSSIANS RETIRE.

CHINCHOW, 3rd June.
Although between 4,000 and 5,000 Russians have kept coming to Newchwang, they do not seem to entertain any idea of opposing the Japanese; they are preparing to retire. They have destroyed nearly the whole of the railway from Newchwang to Tashichie, leaving only one branch intact, which will be utilised in the retreat.

[FROM THE "UNIVERSAL GAZETTE."]

THE COREAN MINISTER TO ST. PETERSBURG.

TOKYO, 3rd June.
The Korean Minister to Russia was instructed by the Korean Emperor to return to St. Petersburg as soon as he arrived at Berlin. The Minister is said to be entirely under the orders of the Russian Government.

THE STATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, 3rd June.
Chinese carpenters who escaped from the dockyard at Port Arthur to this port, report that the Russian authorities at Port Arthur have recently had five of their warships beached and the large guns removed from them. These guns were to be used by the marines who have been converted into land troops and have gone north. Twelve or thirteen torpedo-boats and destroyers were seen in the eastern harbour. Our informants also report that although the Russians declare that the provisions at Port Arthur will last them three full months, the truth is that they will be exhausted in about two months. In the dockyard are now six hundred Russians and a hundred native workmen and coolies, and as the latter were not paid and their provisions were gradually dwindling, they thought that it was more advisable to escape from the place.

[FROM THE "UNIVERSAL GAZETTE."]

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN COREA.

TOKYO, 1st June.

A telegram from Seoul, Corea, states that Russian cavalry arrived at Pitsin, in the Province of Hsichintsu, on the 26th ultimo and Hun yuan on the 28th.

CONDITIONS AT NEWCHWANG DESCRIBED.

A resident in the Colony has received the following communication from a relative in Newchwang:—

Newchwang, 28th May.

"I left Chefoo on the 19th inst., and arrived here on the 21st. I heard that the Russians had evacuated the place and that the Japanese were about to arrive, and thought that I would come and have a look see. I set sail in the s.s. *Dover*, which after unloading her cargo at Chefoo, came up to Newchwang on spec. for business. Owing to strong westerly currents we approached Port Arthur somewhat closer than we intended. We saw the searchlights 30 miles off, and were under the impression that they were the Japanese fleet. At one point we must have been within eight miles of them, the lights being turned upon us for several minutes. When the captain discovered our position he was in a rare funk over the mines, all the more so as he had his wife on board. On arrival at Newchwang we had to wait a day outside the three-mile limit until the Russians came off to search us. We found Newchwang all quiet, plenty of Russians patrolling the streets with fixed bayonets. They are fine big fellows, but clumsy and exceedingly dirty. The town is under martial law; at nightfall the streets are deserted, and all lights have to be extinguished or screened after nine o'clock. I don't think there are more than 400 or 500 troops at present stationed here; they come and go, and it is impossible to know how many are here at any given time. The other day a squadron of Cossacks marched through going south, no doubt to meet the Japanese, who are stated to be within thirty miles of this place. There will be no fighting at Newchwang between the Russians and Japanese. As soon as the latter advance a bit further north, the Muscovites will skip out of here quick, or they will have their line of retreat cut off. There are about six or seven correspondents staying here, who when they have nothing else to send, concoct yarns about Huangtzes (bandits), 8,000 of whom are said to be lying low ready to plunder the place in the interval between the evacuation by the Russians and the arrival of the Japanese. I have not seen any of them myself, but everybody says they're home—got rifles hidden away in temples all ready to fall upon anybody and everybody at the shortest possible notice. As regards the aspect of Newchwang—well, I thought Chefoo was bad, but it is paralysed compared with this mudflat. I can with a clear conscience say that it is the worst place I have yet struck in my peregrinations. The roads are simply ditches, thick with dust in dry weather and knee-deep in mud in wet; the houses have got a melancholy look that reminds one of so many masterless dogs, dilapidated, with walls composed of dried mud. The place is built on a mudflat, and a solitary tree is to be seen to relieve the monotony of the swampy-looking plains stretching beyond the town. Everyone you meet, both foreigners and natives, look as if they had denied themselves of baths since the commencement of the war; no decent drinking water is to be had, and a whisky and soda costs a shilling—pretty stiff in a country where there is practically no duty to pay! There is only one "hotel" here, where they give you poor chow for a pound a day."

RUSSIAN ORDER FOR FRENCH RIFLES.

The *Petit Parisien* announced on the 9th ult. that the Russian Government have given an order to the Manufacture Nationale d'Armes de Saint Etienne for 200,000 Lebel rifles. It is added that the order is to be completed at the rate of 500 rifles a week.

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The number of victims of the *Petropavlovsk* disaster has been officially returned as 40 officers and 750 men, total 790—that is to say, remarks a London paper, just about a seventh part of the British total loss in killed during the Boer war. The bloodiest action in that war was Spion Kop, where the killed outright numbered 324. Our total number of killed in the war lasting over two and a half years was 5,774; while the Russian Navy in the Far East has already lost about a fourth of that number in killed and drowned.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

The spectre that haunts the minds of Russians is that at some critical moment China will suddenly declare herself openly on the side of Japan. This dread, says a correspondent of the *Times*, has naturally been increased by the news of the Japanese victory on the Yalu, and the *Norve Vremya*, in a recent leading article on the subject, only thinly disguises its anxiety by adopting a violently unambitious tone. The real danger in the situation, it says, lies in the effect that the Japanese victory may have upon China, and it urges that Russian diplomatic agents should put forth every effort to pacify the minds of the Chinese at the present moment. The Chinese Government should be reminded that a breach of neutrality committed at a time when Russia had suffered a temporary reverse would constitute an especially heinous offence against international equity. The *Norve Vremya* further suggests that the representations of Russian diplomatic agents should, in view of the peculiar character of the Chinese Government, be enforced by military demonstrations.

An Irish member of Parliament in a recent debate on the tea tax declared that he himself had lived longer than ever he did before owing to his liberal consumption of tea.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the China Light and Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the Company, 14, Des Vaux Road. Mr. C. A. Jones presided, and there were also present Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. H. P. White, Dr. J. W. Noble (consulting committee), Messrs. A. G. Gordon, A. Babington, Fung Wa Chun, and R. Henderson (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting:

The Chairman said—Gentlemen.—Unless a request is made to do so we shall save time by omitting, as usual, the reading of the report. The Company has made considerable advance since the last meeting, and we hope for steady progress now towards a dividend basis. The Chinese demand for the light in Canton is as active as we could wish, and we have all the new instalment work in hand to which we can conveniently attend. The number of skilled wiremen is limited and all we have are fully occupied, and others are taken on as fast as they become educated. The large fire in the Canton native city in February was unfortunate for us, besides the destruction of poles, wires, transformers, etc., our revenue was curtailed for some months. Of the three main engines lately ordered one is in position, and was started in April and is doing very well, and the second is nearly ready; the smaller one for the day load is now running, and relieves the strain previously borne by the main engine, and will give a more satisfactory and economical supply of current. Almost all the foreign residents in Shantung are customers of the Company, and in the native city the wiremen are entering the official district and the houses of the well-to-do gentry. The revenue from the Kowloon plant increases slowly, but profitable business is being done in time as there can be no doubt about the future importance and development of the peninsula. The accounts are very fully set forth in the printed sheet. All important capital expenditure we trust has come to a stop for some time to come. On line at installations further outlay must continue; business grows, but this should be partly met by revenue and we hope to expend nothing further for the present on buildings or machinery. Depreciation was amply provided for the account of July 31st last, so nothing has been allowed on this score in the February account. Arrangements are still in progress out of the new shares, and we have received applications for some 10 per cent. of the authorised new issue. If any shareholder should want a portion he has only to apply, as it is desirable the Company's floating indebtedness should be reduced.

No questions being asked, and the Chairman proposed and Sir Paul Chater seconded that the report and accounts be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun, seconded by Mr. A. Babington, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Gordon proposed, Dr. Noble seconded, and it was agreed that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gordin be re-elected auditors. This was all the business.

THE PEAK CHURCH.

The report of the committee for the year ended March 31st, 1904, says—

During the year a celebration of the Holy Communion was held every Sunday at 8 a.m., and it may be noted that there has been a large increase in the number of persons availing themselves of this service. During the winter months the arrangements made last year were again in force, children's services were held on the first and last Sunday of each month by the Rev. C. H. Hickling and the Rev. P. T. Johnson respectively, and on the remaining Sundays of each month a Sunday School under the superintendence of the Rev. F. T. Johnson was conducted by Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Pritchard, and Miss A. C. Goodman. The committee thank these ladies for their assistance in the Sunday School, and their thanks are also due to the different clergy who have conducted services in the church during the year. The offerings, which amount to \$448.70, show a considerable increase, and in spite of having to meet a large bill for repairs executed during the previous financial year, there remains a credit balance of \$231.91. The accounts were kindly audited by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

THE IMPRECATORY PSALMS.

A missionary in China has sent the following to one of the home religious journals:—

"In the siege of the Legations at Peking, in the summer of 1900, were two very famous men among the many famous men and women there. One was Professor Gamewell, the American Methodist missionary, who was appointed by Sir Claude MacDonald as superintendent of all the fortifications; the other was the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., the well-known writer on Chinese subjects, and the author of the best book on the troubles of 1900. These two men met one day in the Legation compound. The Imperial soldiers and fanatical Boxers were firing on the Legations with untiring energy, and it behoved Mr. Gamewell to be here, there, and everywhere to see that all was right. They had only time for a word of greeting, but Dr. Smith, who is nothing if not apt and witty, looking towards the wall from where the shells were being thrown, said to Mr. Gamewell, 'I say, Gamewell, there is some use for the Imprecatory Psalms after all.' I do not know whether this has been put on record. I had it from Mr. Gamewell himself, and respectfully hand it on."

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 9th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW A PETITION REFUSED.

In the case in which an interim petition for a receiving order had been granted on the application of the Sui Kat Bank on the estate of the Tang Chan firm, Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, solicitors, applied to have the petition withdrawn and the interim order discharged. Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, represented the debtors.

Mr. Harston stated that two affidavits had been filed—one by the managing partner of the petitioning firm and the other by the manager of the debtor firm. There would be about 60 per cent. paid on the debts.

His Lordship asked Mr. Harston if he could quote any case in which leave had been given to withdraw a petition after an interim receiving order had been granted.

Mr. Harston replied that he had looked, but was not able to find such a case.

His Lordship said it was very seldom that an application was made, after an interim receiving order had been made, to withdraw the petition. The usual course, if the debtors were prepared to make a proposal and the creditors to accept it, was to call a meeting of creditors.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) mentioned that Sir Fielding Clarke had on one occasion refused to make an order in a similar case, because he did not know who might be damaged.

His Lordship—What do you say, Mr. Goldring?

Mr. Goldring—I am more or less a passive spectator. I may mention that another of my clients, another partner in the debtor firm, has committed suicide in Canton.

His Lordship—Well, I do not see that that has anything to do with the law, though it may be bad for him.

After some further discussion, His Lordship said he must decline the application as he could find no authority for granting such an application. The matter must be gone about in the ordinary course, and the debtors' proposal submitted to a meeting of creditors.

COSTS.

In the case of the bankruptcy of the Chi Loong firm, *ex parte* the Goo Tek Sang, Mr. Goldring appeared in support of an application by the petitioning creditors for payment of costs under Section 2 of Ordinance 24 of 1895.

His Lordship granted the application, stating that he had come to the conclusion that the property of the debtors in respect of whose estate the receiving order was made had been preserved for the benefit of the creditors by means of the legal proceedings brought by the applicants. Mr. Bruce Shepherd had very properly cut down some of the costs. He understood the assets were quite substantial and would pay over 50 per cent.

The Official Receiver—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship granted the application.

F. NOLLE'S BANKRUPTCY.

Frederick Nolte, late of the Hotel America, Wyndham Street, applied for a receiving order and to be declared bankrupt. He was represented by Mr. F. Paget Hett, solicitor, of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office.

His Lordship asked if the debtor was the same man that gave evidence some time ago before him in an embezzlement case?

The debtor replied that it was he who gave evidence. The defendant on that occasion was Paul Rosche, who was manager of his cigar factory.

His Lordship remarked that they did not appear to be very successful; one man charged with embezzlement and another in bankruptcy. Mr. Hett stated that the petition was made in consequence of a resolution come to by the creditors, and it was quite probable that an arrangement would be arrived at.

His Lordship asked how the hotel did not pay; it ought to do a roaring good business.

The debtor deposed that he had lost money in the cigar factory. He had been connected with the Manila and Hongkong Cigar Manufacturing Co., but was separated from it now. He sold the hotel for \$16,000 last month. Out of that sum he had paid \$5,000 on a bill of sale, \$3,000 on a promissory note, and other items.

His Lordship granted an order.

The Court adjourned till next Thursday.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Joseph Heuroux, London, sued Paul Lemaire & Co., Hongkong, for \$333 damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach by the defendants of a contract made on 25th September, 1903, for the purchase of 1,000 cases of tin plates. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor, for the defendants.

Mr. Grist stated that defendants telegraphed to plaintiff asking for those tin plates, and in reply he telegraphed stating the price. Subsequently defendants telegraphed to cancel all orders. Plaintiff wired back declining to cancel the order, whereupon he replied, "Cancel all orders; we are now in liquidation." When the tin plates were re-sold they realised only 4,000, whereas the price fixed upon between the parties was 4,329.3s.4d. The damages claimed represented the difference between these figures.

Mr. Thomas Morrill, representative of Charles Heuroux in Hongkong, gave evidence of having received the order.

Mr. Brutton's defence was that there was no contract, as the telegram asking what the price of the plates was, was not an order; also that the damages claimed were excessive.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 9th June.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ. (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

THE MAJOR AND HIS LANDLORD.

Major Strickland, I.M.S., residing at No. 3, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, was charged with assaulting Mr. Ho Yu Ming, secretary of the Sam Wang Loan Investment and Agency Co., of No. 81, Queen's Road Central, trustees for the houses in Barrow Terrace. The Major issued a cross-summons for using insulting behaviour. Mr. G. C. C. Master, solicitor, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of Mr. Ho Yu Ming.

Plaintiff stated that while taking a glass of whisky and water with a friend at his office, Major Strickland came and asked to have a stove-pipe cleared; the rain had caused it to get choked up with soot. When witness spoke about the terms of the lease, Major Strickland said, "I don't care a damn for the lease." Witness turned away then, and he and his friend sipped their whisky. As soon as he put down his tumbler half full of whisky and water, Major Strickland took the glass up and flung the contents into his face. The whisky blinded him for about two minutes, some also going into his nostrils and some on a picture about three feet behind him. On recovering, witness asked him why he did that, the Major replying, "Why do you turn away when a gentleman is speaking to you?" Corroborative evidence was called by the plaintiff.

Major Strickland stated that the chimney became choked through a structural defect in the house. He thought the man was most insolent in turning away and sipping whisky when he was speaking to him.

His Worship held that after the Major had said, "I don't care a damn for the lease," the other wanted to, close the discussion, further argument being impossible and he did so in a somewhat ungracious manner. He fined the Major \$10 and dismissed the cross-summons.

AN AMUSING CASE.

An actor of the Tipping Theatre was rudely awakened by the fall of his clock. Jumping up he found a man was under the bed. The culprit was arrested.

Defendant said he went under the bed "to look for a friend." He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

THREATENED WITH A KNIFE.

A Japanese tattooer was assaulting another man when a district watchman made an attempt to separate them. The former then threatened the watchman with a knife.

The culprit was fined \$10 or 14 days.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A Chilean, for the ninth time charged with being drunk and disorderly, was fined \$10.

NO JOBS.

Two Chinamen called on some prostitutes, representing themselves as being sent out for subscriptions by the priests of the Second Street Temple. They said that if the women gave them money a joss procession would visit their street on the 5th June, and the women subscribed. As no joss came they reported the matter to the police, who arrested the men. The couple were charged, with obtaining money by false pretences and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

Three men and a woman were charged with having stolen property, i.e. a bag of brass taps, lead, etc., belonging to the Kowloon Docks. The third witness, mistress of the shop, was fined \$100 or three months' imprisonment.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Inspector Hudson issued eight summonses against people for having prostitutes on their premises. As only one of the defendants put in an appearance at the Court the hearing was adjourned.

DRAWN FROM A SAMPAN.

The chief officer of the German s.s. *Pilsnau* was charged with assault by an Indian constable. The Indian ordered a sampan for two soldiers at Bluff Pier, and the German got into it. When asked to get out he refused, so the Indian pulled him out, getting assaulted while doing so. The case was dismissed.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinaman was sentenced to one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks. A similar case, by the way, was heard before Mr. GomPERTZ and the same penalty was imposed.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

An European, John Crane by name, was fined \$5 for being drunk and disorderly. He was before the Court for a similar offence last Monday.

ALLEGED KILLING FISH WITH DYNAMITE.

An Indian constable charged the coxswain of the Army launch *Tommy Atkins* with killing fish by means of dynamite cartridges. The case not being proved was dismissed.

MARINE COURT.

Thursday, 9th June.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

TRESPASS.

Mr. Edward Jones, Boating Officer, charged Kwong Pui Sak, the master of a cargo-boat, with disobeying the Harbour Regulations. He said that when coming to the Harbour-master's pier the defendant refused to get out of the way. The defendant was fined \$5 or seven days' imprisonment.

THE FUTURE OF YCHOW.

A PLEA FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Mr. Alfred H. Harris, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yehow, in his report on the trade of the port for the year 1903, says:—

The revenue collection and the value of the trade recorded in our returns for the year and review both show a large increase over the figures for the preceding year: Revenue, Hk. Tls. 1,01,077, an increase of Hk. Tls. 73,191; value, Hk. Tls. 3,473,241, an advance of Hk. Tls. 2,243,023—i.e., Imports, Hk. Tls. 1,217,301, and Exports, Hk. Tls. 1,025,725. The report for 1902 stated that the opening of Yehow had not been justified. It is a fact that the expenditure incurred by the Chinese Government at this port is out of all proportion to its receipts from land and wharfage taxes. Of all other benefits, such as stimulation to trade, increase to Imperial revenue, convenience to merchants, etc., it is still early to speak. The trade for the year would, however, give rise to a feeling of greater hopefulness for our future were it not known that interior ports are to be thrown open to foreign residence, with Consular and Customs staffs, and perhaps with foreign merchants. The revenue supervision which could be exercised from Yehow will thereafter be transferred to Changsha and Ching-te.

Yehow will resume its older functions—control of the large junk trade of the province, rise of steamship ports, and should foreign enterprise make any way into the interior, Yehow will also serve as a port of transshipment in winter months. During the low-water season cargo and passengers are compelled to ship in shallow craft drawing only some 12 inches; if any good trade connections are worked up in the summer months, it will be well policy to weaken the same by discontinuing shipments, in and out, during the winter season, when moreover, there is a bris: business to be done.

Owing to shallows existing during the winter season between Yehow and the marts of Ching-te for the west and Changsha for the south, any trade developments will necessitate, if interruption is to be obviated, transshipment at this port into registered lighters or junks. Whether these boats should be towed by shallow-draught launches, or proceed under their own steam, if specially constructed lighters; or adopt the sail and the tow rope—is a question survey and experience will soon decide. The Inland Navigation Regulations as here worked accord every facility to merchant traffic, and, if foreign residence in the interior does not stimulate both consumption and production, as I have heard experienced European merchants maintain, it is difficult to account for the demand to open more ports on the part of commercial houses.

Japanese merchants, however, who have pressed for open ports in Hunan, are of the opinion that residence is advisable, and it is to be hoped that orders will follow their lead. It is impossible not to believe that the presence of the educated and energetic foreign merchant in interior cities does not act as a powerful stimulus to trade. If his presence is not permanent, it should at any rate be periodic. Had the large European houses employed able to speak Chinese, and competent to travel with some degree of comfort in the interior, we should not hear so much said of the advantages offered by the Shanghai market for trade with all parts of this immense Empire. The commercial traveller is an important factor in all European and American commerce, and why is it otherwise in China? As a matter of fact, it is not.

But here a reliance is placed in the native broker, while the native broker has not been educated up to the required standard. If it is too much of a grind to learn Chinese, and a wearisome grind it indeed is, why not try the experiment of educating Chinese on commercial lines abroad and employing them as commercial travellers? There is some possibility of a trade route via Ching-te to the west (Kweichow and part of Szechuan) being adopted in lieu of a dangerous journey via Ichang and the Yangtze Gorges. During the year a total value of Hk. Tls. 15,131 went forward under Pass from Yehow by the above route to Kweichow. I am told that these goods encountered no difficulties and that the route is considered a good one.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1903.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom for 1903 has been issued as a Blue-book, and gives abstract and detailed tables of imports and exports.

The total of British trade for the past three years stands as follows:—

1901. 1902. 1903.

£869,854,466. £877,630,053. £902,973,961

BILLIARDS.

Charles Dawson, the Australian billiard player, at Newcastle won the second "test" billiard match of 18,000 up against H. W. Stevenson by 870 points, notwithstanding the latter's remarkable spurt, when he beat record with a break of 788.

There is some talk of Dawson coming to Hongkong and other Far-Eastern ports. A match against John Roberts would be interesting.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 9th at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan and in N. China and has fallen slightly in S. China and in the Philippines.

The greatest pressure is found in SW. Japan and the least in the China Sea. It is also low in the Pacific.

Gradients are slight on the China Coast and light variable winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and light S. to SW. winds in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light S. winds, overcast, showery.

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

or Amateurs, where we turn out work of the best description and with great promptness.

LONG, HING & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., and left again at midnight same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and left again at noon on Wednesday for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at noon yesterday.

The C.N. steamer *Chingta*, from Australian ports, left Manila on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Taming* left Manila on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The steamer *Mongolia* left Manila yesterday, at 4 p.m., and is due here on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 9 a.m.

The C.N. steamer *Kanai* left Tientsin for Chet-o and this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The *Else* from Tientsin reports fine weather. The *Stentor* from Singapore had a good passage.

The *Gleaner* from Rangoon reports S.W. by winds and fine.

The *America* from San Francisco reports fine weather throughout.

The *Udithia* from Port Natal reports light variable winds and showery from the Sunda Straits.

The *Madeline Rickmers* had a good passage from Bangkok, and the *Fan Sang* likewise from Saigon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Else* arrived from Tientsin yesterday with 1,700 tons of cargo for Messrs. Jensen & Co.

The "Blue Pannel" steamer *Scuttor* has 6,500 tons of cargo for Far Eastern ports.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha have for some time resumed their America line. The *America* from Capt. Woodus Green, arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

The *Palatinia* from Barry via Port Natal brought 5,000 tons of coal for Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The *Madeline Rickmers* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 1,000 tons of rice at Bullock Island near the Quarantine, filled rapidly, and it has now been ascertained that she cannot be loaded and must become a total loss. She is owned by Messrs. Oshiro's Steamship Company of Tokyo.

SHIPS SOLD AND CHARTERED.

The Norwegian steamer *Aggi* (3,277 tons) has now been sold to Mr. Fuzino of Osaka.

The Norwegian steamer *Standard* (1,400 tons) has been chartered to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the company's Chinampo service, to which another chartered steamer, the *Clara Jensen*, is to be transferred from the Formosan service.

Messrs. Nakashima and Co., of Tokyo, have purchased the steamer *Gleaner* (3,500 tons gross) for Yen 140,000, and re-named her the *Deima-maru*.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The war has so affected the business of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that the company's total receipts for the half year are estimated, a Japan paper says, at about one million yen less than the figures for the preceding half year. The company's reserve funds for extension of services and the improvement of the fleet will not be increased for the present business term.

NAVAL NOTES.

The U.S.S. *Monterey* left Hongkong for up-river yesterday.

We learn that when the five U.S. torpedo boats now at Hongkong, the *Detourer*, *Dale*, *Chavney*, *Barry* and *Bainbridge*, were steaming through a heavy squall between Malta and Port Said, seven boats were lost. The vessels were severely strained, great cracks in the decks necessitating the speed being reduced to about two knots.

A curious case of a powerful warship being entirely deserted by her crew comes from the Mediterranean. The Turkish cruiser *Medjidie*, recently built in the United States, was on her way to Constantinople for delivery, the crew being composed of men of half-a-dozen different races. As the men had no regular contract, they deserted practically en masse, on the ship reaching Algiers and took a passage for France.

Mr. Pretyman, Secretary to the British Admiralty, gave the information last month that the average annual cost of maintaining in commission a first-class battleship of say 13,000 tons is approximately as follows:—Full pay, 414,604; coal, £23,600; stores and repairs, £9,548; naval ordnance stores, £5,500; or, in round figures, a total cost of £24,000.

The fatigue and anxiety suffered by the officers and crews of Japanese destroyers, a Japanese paper remarks, have been very great. Moving in black darkness at high speed, when the slightest error is liable to result in disintegration of the squadron or in a collision disastrous not merely to the boats themselves, but also to the success of the enterprise on which they are engaged, the strain on the nerves of nervous officers is said to be nearly insupportable. At night only the briefest watches of sleep are obtainable by the officers, and many find that, after the excitement and long-sustained moral tension to which they are subjected, rest cannot be obtained without the aid of narcotics. Then there is that other never-remitting foe, intense cold—bitter, boisterous winds have bombarded the little craft with heavy seas, converting their decks into sheets of ice, or have forced falling flakes into the tiny cabins so that the men in their bunks often lay under frozen snow.

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

THIS IS A

PURE
PLEASING
POPULAR
PALATABLE
PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. (4)

THE

ROBINSON
PIANO Co. LD.

UPRIGHT IRON

GRANDS

NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 3, CHANCERY LANE. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to—

R. V.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1461]

NOTICE.

THE "HOTEL AMERICA" has changed hands, and is under entirely New Management in which Mr. FRED NOLTE has No Further Interest from the 1st June, 1904.

The present proprietors are not answerable for any Debts contracted by the Hotel before that date.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1462]

NOTICE.

WE have Authorized Mr. DAVID LANDALE and Mr. WILLIAM ARTHUR CARRUTHERS CRICK-SHANK to Sign our Firm, and to Mr. HERBERT IRVING BELL and to Mr. CHARLES EDWARD ANTON we have given the Signature for Procurement.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1466]

THE WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY CO.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the WINE GROWERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, of Paris, are now prepared to answer enquiries and receive orders for all kinds of Wines and Spirits at 22 and 24, Bank Buildings.

BARRETTO & CO.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1463]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain Hodgkins will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [1464]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR.

THE J.C.J.L. Steamship

"TJIPANAS,"

Captain Zwart, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for consignment by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge and/or Cargo left on board after the 11th June, will be landed in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

The steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on the 15th inst.

Head Agency of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1465]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

will be ready on 1st day next, and will contain:

Leading Articles—

The W.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Malaria and Plague in Hongkong.

The Japanese Protectorate in Corea.

Shanghai and the China Association.

Hongkong Jettings.

Supreme Court.

War News.

Alfred Memorial Maternity Hospital.

China v. Ceylon Tea.

Banquet to a Queensland Trade Commissioner.

The Treatment of Plague.

Canton Notes.

Pakhoi Notes.

Manila Notes.

Correspondence—

A Growing Scandal.

Portuguese and Plague.

An Inquiry.

Hongkong's Prison.

China Light & Power Co.

Water Polo.

Hongkong and Port News.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 31 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904.

WEI CHEETOO & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR.

No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.

Agencies—

CHEE CHEONG, Dealer in Human Hair.

SHUN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.

CHOW LEUNG YEK, Fire Cracker Factory.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1467]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-

FORE ALWAYS FRESH

PLEY'S SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

and KYNOC'S SCORING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Direction of Miss FANNY STANLEY

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

FANNY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & DRAMATIC

COMPANY.

25 ARTISTES. 25 ARTISTES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), JUNE 10th:

The Great Adelphi Nautical Drama in 5 Acts,

"HARBOUR LIGHTS."

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JUNE 11th:

Emotional Drama in 5 Acts,

"EAST LYNNE."

Miss FANNY STANLEY in her Grand

Impersonation as Lady Isabel and

Madame Vio.

MONDAY, JUNE 13th:

Comic Opera,

"LA MASQUETTE."

TUESDAY, JUNE 14th:

Comic Opera, "MIKADO,"

in its Entirety.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th:

Comic Opera,

"THE NAUTICAL GIRL."

All New Scenery and Costumes.

Prices 3, 2 & 1 Dollars.

Plan Now Open at ROBINSON PIANO

COMPANY.

Doors Open 8.30. Overture 9 P.M.

Late trains will run after each performance,

also Launch for Kowloon. Representative, T.

Empson.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1420]

OPENING OF AQUATIC SEASON.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA

RECREATION CLUB request the

pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of

Hongkong at the CLUB ENCLOSURE,

Amoy Road, Kowloon, TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY), the 11th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

Sharp.

The Secretary's Lunch will have Blake

Pier sharp at 4 P.M. to convey Spectators and

Competitors.

Entrance Fee: Non-Members, 50 cents.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1460]

WANTED TO RENT.

A TENNIS GROUND on the Robinson

Road level. Must be cheap. State

terms to—

"TENNIS,"

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1455]

WANTED.

By a Gentleman, LESSONS in ENGLISH.

State terms to—

U.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1457]

WANTED.

A DOCTOR for about one month for service

on a Cable Steamer. Apply at once to—

SUPT.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1458]

WANTED.

By an English Speaking Chinese Gentleman,

a Situation as PRIVATE SECRETARY

and INTERPRETER to English or American

Tourists travelling in China or elsewhere.

Moderate salary. Best references.

Apply to—

T. C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1904. [1250]

AMONG ENGINEERING CO., LD., AMOY

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and

Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron

Modern charges. Works situated.

J. D. EDWARDS,

Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [1450]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

PIRING 10 SHOTS in 3 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

MAIL TABLES

FOR

1904.

Mounted on Card ... 30 cents

Paper ... 10 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS in

the above Company are requested to

attend a PRIVATE MEETING, to be held

in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13,

Bonfield Avenue, on MONDAY, the 13th

June, 1904, at 4 P.M., to discuss the scheme of

reconstruction.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. R. LOWE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1904. [1458]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the Company will be held at

the OFFICE of the COMPANY in ALEXAN-

DRA BUILDINGS, on WEDNESDAY,

the 15th of JUNE, 1904, at 11 A.M., when

the subject of a resolution which was passed at an

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company

held on the 31st of May, 1904, will be

submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolu-

tion.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased

to Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars by the

creation of Thirty Thousand New Shares of

Ten Dollars each.

By Order,

A. H. MANCCELL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1263]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

FUKUZO SANO having from the 1st

June, 1904, purchased the business of

M. MUMEYA, Photograph Gallery, 2nd

Floor, 83, Queen's Road Central, All Debts

due to and by M. MUMEYA up to the 1st

June, 1904, will be received and paid by

M. MUMEYA, and the business will be continued

by FUKUZO SANO under the same style of

"M. MUMEYA,"

FUKUZO SANO.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1458]

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO.

beg to notify the public that Messrs.

KUNG HING & CO., 474, Des Voeux Road

West, are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of

the Company's Coke and Tar, and that all orders

should be sent to the said Agents direct.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [1447]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the

above Company has This Day been

REMOVED to ALEXANDRA BUILD-

INGS, DES VOEUX ROAD, 2ND FLOOR.

A. H. MANCCELL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1904. [1417]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are

prepared, during suspension of their

Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice,

to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to

SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and

PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVER-

LAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES

and CANADA in connection with the GREAT

NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE,

as hitherto, by the steamers of the NORTHERN

PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP

and TOWBOAT CO'S, OCEAN S.S. CO.,

and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply at the

Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's

Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [1259]

INTIMATIONS

NO Toilet Requisites are Complete without these Soaps—
PLANTOL FLORAL BOUQUET SOAP.
 Guarantied made from Fruit and Flowers and to contain no Animal Fat. It is most soothing and refreshing to Delicate Skins.
STAR LIGHT SOAP.
 Pure and Economical, agreeably highly perfumed, and a Perfect Toilet and Nursery Soap; also CEDAR, GLYCERINE, and TAR SOAP.
 Now on show,
H. RUTTONJEE,
 No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
 or
 35 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [1456]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING COMPANY**, of No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 16th day of April, 1904, applied for registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—
 A representation of a swan on water with wings raised, in the name of the **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING COMPANY**, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.
 The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—
 Needles and metal goods in class 13.
 A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the undersigned.
 Dated the 10th day of May, 1904.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
 Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants,
 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. [1214]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING COMPANY**, of No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 16th day of April, 1904, applied for registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—
 A representation of a Chinese bear with the head turned round over the left shoulder with hind and fore legs curved beneath its body and with two tails. Above the animal are the Chinese characters **麥能行洋順道** and below are the words **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING CO.** who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—
 Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography or philosophical research, and antiseptics, in class 1.
 A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the undersigned.
 Dated the 10th day of May, 1904.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
 Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants,
 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. [1215]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

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 A representation of a Chinese bear with the head turned round over the left shoulder with hind and fore legs curved beneath its body and with two tails. Above the animal are the Chinese characters **麥能行洋順道** and below are the words **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING CO.** who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants since the year 1901 in respect of the following goods:—
 Cotton piece goods of all kinds in class 24.
 A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the undersigned.
 Dated the 10th day of May, 1904.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
 Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants,
 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. [1216]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING COMPANY**, of No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 16th day of April, 1904, applied for registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—
 A representation of a Chinese bear with the head turned round over the left shoulder with hind and fore legs curved beneath its body and with two tails. Above the animal are the Chinese characters **麥能行洋順道** and below are the words **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING CO.** who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants since the year 1901 in respect of the following goods:—
 Tarpanins, Tents, Rickshaws, Rope, twine in class 50 (7).
 A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the undersigned.
 Dated the 10th day of May, 1904.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
 Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants,
 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. [1217]

INTIMATIONS

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

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 A representation of a Chinese bear with the head turned round over the left shoulder with hind and fore legs curved beneath its body and with two tails. Above the animal are the Chinese characters **麥能行洋順道** and below are the words **ITALIAN FAR EAST TRADING CO.** who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants since the year 1901 in respect of the following goods:—
 Cotton goods (not included in classes 23, 24 and 38) such as cotton brails and lanna brails in class 25.
 A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the undersigned.
 Dated the 10th day of May, 1904.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
 Solicitor on behalf of the Applicants,
 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. [1218]

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

The LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST Bottled in Japan by H. E. BEYKELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1166]

A GOOD TIP?

THE distressing symptoms which follow over-indulgence in stimulants, excessive smoking, indiscreet feeding or undue excitement are promptly overcome by the use of **Abbey's Effervescent Salt**.

If you have a coated tongue and a bad stomach, a teaspoonful of **Abbey's Salt** in a glass of water upon arising will immediately cleanse the tongue and sweeten the stomach. Try it!

Abbey's Salt is a pleasant cooling invigorating effervescent tonic laxative, it regulates the action of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, and the system generally, it aids digestion, promotes excretion, purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Abbey's Salt also makes a delicious refreshing and invigorating draught at any time, tasting not unlike Soda Lemonade and is particularly enjoyable as a healthful beverage in hot climates.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by **WATKINS LTD., and A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.** [1440-2]

THE

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST

AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLI-

ANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUES,

CIRCULARS,

AND

VISITING CARDS,

AND

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

TURNED OUT ACCURATELY, AND

WITH THE GREATEST DESPATCH,

UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION

OF EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.

BOOK BINDING.

MACHINE RULING,

GOLD LETTERING,

AND

MARBLING, ETC.,

ALL EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK,

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT

BOOKS

A SPECIALITY, AND AT PRICES

WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY

WITH ANY OTHER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Hongkong, 1904.

THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

In the House of Lords on the 9th ult. Lord WOLVERTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900. His Lordship said it gave effect to the recommendations of a departmental committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1902 to consider the causes of the large and increasing employment of foreigners and lascars in the British mercantile marine. According to the latest return, the total number of persons employed in the mercantile marine in June, 1902, was 253,540. Of these 174,538 were British, 39,835 foreigners, and 39,137 lascars and other Asiatics. Those figures showed how necessary it was that something should be done to attract British sailors back into the mercantile marine. He did not desire to say a single word of criticism of the employment of foreigners in the mercantile marine; but many captains of vessels examined before the committee had declared that if they got into a tight place they would prefer to have British seamen at their back, a view which he was sure their lordships would endorse. (Hear, hear.) He had heard it said that the Bill was grandiose legislation; but if legislation which had for its object the improving of the lives and the increasing of the happiness of British seamen was grandiose, he did not object to the term. The Bill in its first two classes provided that every British foreign-going ship of 1,000 tons burden should carry a cook properly certificated, and that such ships should submit their provisions to inspection. It was not intended that the inspection of food should be drastic, but that the Board of Trade should have power to inspect the provisions of any vessel in what they considered a suspicious case. Clause 3 provided that seamen should have an elementary knowledge of English, so that they should understand simple orders. He thought their lordships would generally approve of the proviso relating to the suspension of the certificates of discharge in order that desertions and failures to join might be checked. The seals of provisions which was provided for in the schedule of the report had been adopted by the Board of Trade, and was recommended by them to shipowners. (Hear, hear.)

Lord MUCKERY said that in the eye of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade a ship's cook should be certificated, while those who navigated the vessel need not be certificated. Under the Merchant Shipping Act at present large liners could go to sea with only a certificated master and one certificated officer. He saw no reason why a ship's cook should be a seafaring man, and thought there should be a provision for the cancellation of his certificate in case of misconduct. When the Bill was in Committee he should move amendments on these points.

Lord INVERCLOYDE welcomed the Bill as much for the spirit it indicated as for the provisions it contained. At the present time shipowners had to face keener competition than they had ever had to meet before, and what they asked in connexion with Bills of this character was that whatever restrictions were applied to British ships should be made to extend to foreign ships coming into our ports. Much of the legislation dealing with the shipping industry was out of date. It was passed when the conditions were entirely different from those which existed today, and those who were connected with the industry felt that something should be done, not only to bring that legislation up to date, but also to enable British shipowners to compete with those of other nations on exactly the same terms. He proposed, not at all in any spirit of hostility to the Bill, to submit a few amendments in Committee, and he hoped these would receive the favourable consideration both of the Board of Trade and of that House.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH considered the Bill a very good one; he only wished it went a little further.

Lord BRASSEY congratulated the Government on the introduction of a measure which, though of limited scope, dealt with real evils. Some of the provisions in the Bill, such as that requiring an adequate knowledge of the English language, were in conformity with the recommendations of the most recent committees on manning. But it was not possible to deal by legislation with the conditions under which the manning of our mercantile marine was gradually passing more and more from men of our race into the hands of foreigners. In 1890 foreigners were 8.05 per cent. of the total number employed. The proportion had increased to 21.14 per cent. The cause of the decrease in the number of British seamen and firemen was not far to seek. For deck duties in steam vessels few qualified seamen were required. In the stokehold the work was not attractive to the best class of our working people. Board schools created a taste for other forms of employment. On trade routes more suitable white men continued to be employed. The quality of British crews depended to a large extent on the rate of wages. High pay attracted good men. They could not fix wages by legislation. But the numbers of our naval reserve should be largely increased and thoroughly trained. We should have on our muster-rolls, as the French had, not less than 100,000 men. The retainers and the pay when under retaining would supplement the wages which shipowners, under the pressure of severe competition, were able to give. Such a policy would make our sea service more attractive. The cost could be covered by arresting the growth, and by gradually reducing the numbers of the permanent force of the Navy to not exceeding 100,000 men. In this way our resources for manning the Navy in an emergency might be increased, our expenditure in time of peace might be cut down,

and the discredit which was coming upon us as a nation, as the owners of a vast tonnage manned by foreigners, would be removed.

The Bill was then read a second time.
 In answer to Mr. Loder, who inquired what steps he had taken, or proposed to take, to carry out the recommendations of the committee appointed last year to inquire into certain questions affecting the mercantile marine, Mr. Gerald Balfour said:—A Bill to give effect to the first four recommendations of the committee to which my hon. friend refers has been introduced in another place. The Bill proposes to require sea cocks to be certificated in certain cases, to extend the present system of inspection of ships' provisions, to ensure some knowledge of the English language on the part of seamen engaged in the United Kingdom, and to provide a deterrent for the offences of failure to join a vessel after signing articles. Other recommendations of the committee shown on page 11 of the report [Cd. Paper 1897] have been dealt with as follows:—The recommendation in favour of efforts being made to increase the number of merchant seamen who are members of the Royal Naval Reserve has been brought to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Departmental action has been taken to give to seamen who feel unjustly treated when they receive an adverse character report on discharge a right of appeal to the superintendent of the mercantile marine office where they are paid off. My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department has made regulations facilitating the naturalization of foreign seamen who have served an adequate time (five years, including residence in the United Kingdom) on British ships, provided that they intend to continue to serve or to reside in the United Kingdom. Steps have been taken to facilitate and encourage the adoption of the provision scale recommended by the committee. This recommendation, together with those in favour of comfortable living quarters for seamen on board ship and the training of boys with the object of increasing the number of British seamen, has been commended to the leading associations of shipowners. The desirability of officers possessing a knowledge of the elements of medicine and surgery (recommendation No. 8) was brought to the notice of the chief associations of owners and officers.

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